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ABSTRACT

In the lexicons of Polish and English are words whose formal (i.e., phonetic or graphemic) structure is similar but is at the same time accompanied by only partial semantic correspondence or by the absence of any semantic similarity. Such pairs of words were labelled as "deceptive cognates" by Lado. The present paper tries to systematize such deceptive pairs existing in Polish and English. Attention has been focused on those whose meanings are in full contrast (e.g., E-lecture vs. P-lektura: speech v. reading-list, etc.). The lists of deceptive pairs have been extracted from recent editions of popular English and Polish dictionaries, monolingual and bilingual. (Author)

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Deceptive words

A study in the contrastive lexicon of Polish and English

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1. Introductory

1.1 In the lexicons of any two languages are words characterized by the correspondence in the graphemic and/or phonemic structures, which is usually due to common etymology or inter-borrowing. In most instances the similarity is accompanied by various degrees of semantic analogy seen, for instance, in the pairs like E army: P armia, E manuscript : P manuskrypt, or E machine : P maszyna, etc. The extent of the semantic correspondence varies in such pairs, which means that not only full identity, but also partial coincidence, and the contrast of meaning are characteristic of the relations between them.

If a classification of words having similar structures is made in terms of Lyons's (1968: 71) division into distributional types, the following system of semantic relations in E/P grapho-phonemically related pairs is obtained:

(i) Equivalence, e.g. E alphabet : P alfabet (but see 1.2 below)

(ii) Inclusion (a) with the E unit having more meanings, e.g. E fiction : P fikcja, and (b) with the P unit having more meanings, e.g. E protocol : P protokół

(iii) Overlapping, e.g. E platform : P platforma

(iv) Contrast, e.g. E lecture : P lektura

Since the notion of equivalence implies the existence of full semantic correlations in such E/P pairs, it is to be emphasized that the equivalence is in the majority of cases only relative.

1.2 The four types of relations shown above may be described as follows:

In (i) each lexical unit can be freely rendered by its grapho-

phonemic equivalent in the other language, as in the case of E alphabet : P alfabet.

Note. Equivalence has been included into the classification of false pairs because it can sometimes be deceptive. In his analysis of deceptive pairs in Serbo-Croat and English, Ivir (1968) distinguished a sub-class of pairs semantically identical but differing in the frequency of use. A pair quoted by him, S-C analfabet : E analphabete (cf. P analfabeta) correlates both semantically and formally but the frequency of use of the E word is very low, the usual term being E illiterate.

In (ii) any lexical unit can be rendered by its partner but the reverse is confined only to part of the meanings, cf. (a) P fikcja : E fiction, but E fiction : P fikcja (and P beletrystyka), (b) E protocol : P protokół, but P protokół : E protocol (and E minutes).

In (iii) the semantic correlation is only partial and is limited to some semantically corresponding areas which are only part of the full semantic field, while the remaining areas are rendered by grapho-phonemically unrelated lexical units, e.g. E platform : P platforma (and P peron), and P platforma : E platform (and E truck).

In (iv) the rendering of the P or E item by a grapho-phonemically corresponding partner in the other language is impossible, cf. E fatigue (: P zmęczenie 'weariness'), P fatyga (: E trouble).

On comparing particular types of the above set of relations we can find considerable differences in the amount of semantic interference. Thus in (i) there is practically no interference. The probability of inaccurate interpretation increases in the classes (ii) and (iii), while relation (iv) always leads to a faulty translation when a grapho-phonemic replica is employed.

1.3 Misleading lexical pairs are also found on the level of phraseology when no formal similarity is involved, cf. the following pairs:

E high school : P szkoła wyższa

E good-humoured : P w dobrym humorze

E sea wolf : P wilk morski, etc.

In this group the interference is two-directional and its result may be the segmental translation of the lexical units from one language into the other. There is however no semantic correlation between the segmental correspondences since E high school is not P szkoła wyższa, etc. The approximate equivalents of the E phrases would be correspondingly P szkoła średnia, P miły, and P drapieżna ryba, while the analogical replicas of the P phrases are E university, E in a good mood/in high spirits, and E old salt. As the present paper deals with the formally related pairs, this type has been excluded from the investigation.

1.4 The similarity of the graphophonemic structures on the level of morphology can also result in false translations. This is observed, for instance, when the transfer of a P stem, let us say, autent- is made from P to E. The parallelism of the semantically and formally related suffixes P -yzm and E -ism may lead to the formation of an apparently correct form E *authentism, which does not exist. Instead, the complex suffix used in E with the analogical stem is E -icity, hence E authenticity. Other potentially incorrect translations due to morphological interference may be those which follow:

P artyzm : E *artism (E artistry), P asynchronia : E *asynchrony (E asynchronism), P asynchroniczny : E *asynchronic (E asynchronous), P bufonada : E *buffonade (E buffonery), P deflacyjny : E *deflative (E deflationary), P spazmatyczny : E *spasmatic (E spasmodic), etc.

The interference on the level of morphology can also affect prefixes:

P antysanitarny : E *antisanitary (E unsanitary), P antytalent : E *antitalent (cf. E anti-, E talent), P apolityczny : E *apolitical (E non-political, cf. E a-), P autoironia : E *autoirony (E self-irony, cf. E auto-), P dekonspirować : E deconspire (E unmask, cf. E de-, E conspire), etc.

The interference in the above classes is unidirectional as it is operative only when the translation is made from P into E, while the rendering of E words like spasmodic, non-political does not present any problems for a speaker of Polish. If the errors are made, they are due to application of the P word formation rules to the grammatical processes in English.

1.5 The interference of this kind also occurs on the derivational and lexical levels simultaneously and is then also unidirectional. Through a false lexical analysis one can arrive at quasi-English formulae in the case when a P word consists of at least two morphemes and has a formal replica in the E system. Words like P eksmisja, eksmitować illustrate such componential cognates. E [ex + mission] and [ex + mit] (cf. E transmission, transmit) do not combine to form the equivalents of P words. Consequently the forms E *exmission and E *exmit are false and other formally unrelated elements must be selected from the lexicon of E to render properly the meaning of P words.

Also recent works confirm that word-formation rules are usually applied at random even in one language. As Jackendoff (1975: 653) rightly observes the formation of words through combining a prefix and a stem "seems to be an idiosyncratic fact". Of course, the possibility of disagreement is considerably greater when two languages are involved.

2. Deceptive words: definition

2.1 The discussion of the lexico-semantic interference will be confined only to those cases where the grapho-phonemic similarity of the stems is found in the pairs. Such pairs from two languages showing various degrees of coincidence in their formal structures were labelled differently by various writers. Thus Schach (1951) uses the term "heteronyms", Haugen (1956: 47) calls them "synonymous diamorphs", while the term "deceptive cognates" invented by Lado (1957: 83) is less acceptable since it covers not only etymologically related words, but also those in which formal resemblance is purely accidental. According to the definition formulated by Lado, deceptive cognates are "words that are similar in form but mean different things".

The above definition and the term are not satisfactory for still another reason: the adjective "deceptive" used by Lado is misleading in the context of his definition. If we assume, following him, that deceptive cognates "mean different things" only in the case of the full semantic contrast (e.g. E lecture : P lektura; class iv), then types (ii) and (iii) represented by the pairs E fiction : P fikcja, E platform : P platforma, etc. which exhibit different degrees of semantic overlapping would not belong to this class of words.

The terms used by the compilers of the French-English and German-English dictionaries in which such pairs are listed are French "faux amis du traducteur" (i.e. false friends of a translator) and German "irreführende Fremdwörter" (i.e. misleading foreign words). The latter is also used by Akulenko in his dictionary of deceptive words in Russian and English (Akulenko 1969).

2.2 The term used in the present paper is "deceptive words" ("deceptive pairs"). It may be defined as follows:

A deceptive word is a word in the lexicon of some language which exhibits easily identifiable grapho-phonemic similarity to a word (words) in another language. The similarity is accompanied by either partial correlation in the meaning or by the absence of any direct semantic correspondence.

2.3 The analysis of deceptive words in the subsequent paragraphs will cover in turn (a) words characterized by the absence of any semantic correspondence, i.e. those showing the contrast (iv), (b) words with some degree of semantic overlapping (iii), and finally (c) those in which the meanings correlate only partially (ii ab). The words listed are only a representative selection. An attempt at a more comprehensive presentation is made only in the case of class iv.

3. Contrast

3.1 According to our earlier formulation formally corresponding words are in full contrast when no overlapping of their semantic fields takes place, so that a term from one language cannot be replaced by its formal replica in the context of the other language without harming the correctness of the translation. But even here the risk of being led into error is not the same in all the instances. Such a danger is conspicuously less imminent when a pair is etymologically unrelated, i.e. when the counterparts are not cognates, cf. the following pairs:

E back : P bak ('a back part' : 'can, sideburns'), E dement : P dementować ('make mad' : 'deny'), E dote : P dotować ('be weak minded', etc. : 'donate'), E facet : P facet ('surface of a cut gem' : 'chap'), E flower : P flower ('blossom' : 'fowling-piece'), E gem : P gem ('jewel' : 'game')

Similarly there is little doubt that some related words will be avoided in the translation:

E barrage : P baraż ('barrier' : 'playing off'), E desk : P deska ('a piece of furniture' : 'plank'), E floret : P floret ('small flower' : 'foil'), E talon : P talon ('claw' : 'coupon')

The units in both groups stand in contrast and appear in mutually exclusive contexts. A potential wrong translation is possible only in the situation when the words listed above are isolated from any significant context.

3.2 The interference is reduced to a minimum in the translation from E to P when different parts of speech exhibit the similarity of the formal structures, although the opposite direction of the transfer may result in the wrong choice of an E lexical unit:

E remanent : P remanent ('remaining' : 'stock taking'), E transparent : P transparent ('transmitting light' : 'banner')

3.3 There are also pairs of words which correlate only when the E item is extended by the adding of a generalizing element:

P blankiet : E blank form (not E blanket), P cross : E cross-country race (not E cross), P dancing : E dancing party, dancing hall (not E dancing), P faktura : E facture treatment (not E facture), P kaucja : E caution money (not E caution), P neon : E neon sign (not E neon), P oliwa : E olive oil (not E olive), P sleeping : E sleeping car (not E sleeping), P stoper : E stop-watch (not E stopper), P trencz : E trench coat (not E trench)

In all the above pairs the interference is unidirectional since an E element is semantically defined by the added units, like E form, race, party, hall, treatment, money, sign, oil, car, watch, coat.

3.4 The interference in the translation from E to P seems to be in general excluded in words which contrast semantically since they belong to various spheres of meaning. Nevertheless

the grapho-phonemic resemblance may also be the source of error, cf.:

(a) nouns denoting people

E absolvent : P absolwent ('a person who absolves' : 'graduate'), E adept : P adept ('expert' : 'student, adherent'), E applicant : P aplikant ('a person who applies' : 'apprentice'), E compositor : P kompozytor ('type-setter' : 'composer'), E keeper : P kiper ('guard' : 'taster'), E lunatic : P lunatyk ('madman' : 'somnambulist'), E passer : P paser ('pedestrian' : 'receiver of stolen goods'), E pensionary : P pensjonariusz ('pensioner' : 'boarder'), E physician : P fizyk ('doctor' : 'physicist'), E pupil : P pupil ('student' : 'favourite'), E terminator : P terminator ('a person bringing sth to an end' : 'apprentice'); also E dragon : P dragon ('a fabulous monster' : 'dragoon'), E expedient : P ekspedient ('a means' : 'shop-assistant')

(b) names of objects, etc.

E barrette : P baretka ('pin with a clasp' : 'medal ribbon'), E bullion : P bulion ('gold ingots' : 'broth'), E fabric : P fabryka ('cloth, etc.' : 'factory'), E paragon : P paragon ('model' : 'bill of sale'), E paravane : P parawan ('a device to destroy mines' : 'screen'), E perron : P peron ('flight of steps' : 'platform'), E smoking : P smoking ('the act of smoking tobacco' : 'tuxedo')

(c) abstract nouns

E appellation : P apelacja ('name, epithet' : 'appeal'), E census : P cenzus ('official count of people' : 'qualifications'), E conduct : P kondukt ('behaviour' : 'funeral procession'), E direction : P dyrekcja ('guidance, the course taken by the moving body' : 'a body of directors'), E eviction : P ewikcja ('expulsion' : 'guarantee'), E habilitation : P habilitacja ('the furnishing of money to work a mine' : 'post-doctoral examination'), E lecture : P lektura ('speech' : 'reading-list'), E legitimation : P legitymacja ('making lawful' : 'ID card'), E ordination : P ordynacja ('admitting

a person to the ministry of church' : 'electoral law'), E provision : P prowizja ('a statement making a provision, supply' : 'percentage'), E raid : P rajd ('attack' : 'rally'), E rumour : P rumor ('gossip' : 'rumble'); also E credence : P kredens ('belief' : 'sideboard'), E traffic : P trafika ('people and cars, trade' : 'tobacco-shop')

3.5 Parts of speech other than nouns are more rarely involved in this kind of interference. When they are, serious complications may arise, especially in the rendering of adjectives (a) and adverbs (c):

(a) E azure : P azurowy ('clear blue' : 'transparent'), E consumptive : P konsumpcyjny ('of TB' : 'consumable'), E discrete : P dyskretny ('distinct' : 'discreet'), E feral : P feralny ('wild' : 'ill-fated'), E genial : P genialny ('cheery' : 'of genius'), E principal : P pryncypialny ('most important' : 'of principle')

(b) E compromise : P kompromitować ('settle' : 'discredit'), E legitimate : P legitymować ('declare lawful' : 'check up'), E novelize : P nowelizować ('put in the form of the novel' : 'amend'), E postpone : P postponować ('delay' : 'to treat slightingly'), E require : P rekwirować ('need' : 'requisition'), E reflect : P reflektować ('think, throw back light' : 'be inclined, bring sb to reason')

(c) E actually : P aktualnie ('in fact' : 'at the moment'), E eventually : P ewentualnie ('finally' : 'possibly')

Both adverbs are derived from the adjectives E actual, eventual which are in partial semantic correlation with P aktualny, ewentualny.

3.6 On the whole advanced learners of English translating the above words from E to P are not often exposed to the danger of the interference since the meaning differences in such pairs are considerable. The translation from P to E often results in the use of a deceptive counterpart and such lexical errors are

found in the speech of the bilinguals. Mistakes are usually found in those pairs which show some semantic affinity.

(i) abstract nouns

(a) E accord : P akord ('agreement' : 'chord, piece-work'), E acquisition : P akwizycja ('acquiring' : 'soliciting people'), E advance : P awans ('moving forward' : 'promotion', but cf E social advance : P awans społeczny with no contrast), E affair : P afera ('a particular action' : 'swindle'), E aliment : P aliment(y) ('support, food' : 'alimony'), E alimentation : P alimentacja ('nourishment' : 'obligation to pay alimony'), E apparition : P aparycja ('the act of appearing, ghost' : 'looks'), E assignation : P asygnacja ('the legal transfer of property' : 'transfer of funds'), E audition : P audycja (the act of hearing' : 'broadcast'), E characterization : P charakteryzacja (the way the actor presents the personality in the play, description of features', etc. : 'make-up'), E compilation : P kompilacja (the act of compiling' : 'patchwork'), E concept : P koncept ('idea' : 'bright idea'), E concourse : P konkurs ('a running, crowd' : 'competition'), E concurrence : P konkurencja ('a happening at the same time' : 'rivalry, event'), E conspiration : P konspiracja ('joint action' : 'conspiracy'), E devotion : P dewocja ('loyalty, earnestness in religion' : 'bigotry'), E emotion : P emocja ('a strong feeling' : 'excitement'), E evidence : P ewidencja ('whatever makes clear the truth' : 'record'), E fatigue : P fatyga ('weariness' : 'trouble'), E gratification : P gratyfikacja ('a gratifying' : 'extra-pay'), E instruction : P instrukcja ('teaching' : 'instructions'), E melioration : P melioracja ('improvement' : 'drainage'), E precedence : P precedens ('the act of preceding' : 'precedent'), E recension : P recenzja ('the revision of a text' : 'a review'), E reclamation : P reklamacja ('protest' : 'complaint'), E recollections : P rekolekcje ('memories' : 'retreat'), E routine : P rutyna ('a fixed method of doing sth' : 'competence, experience'),

E sympathy : P sympatia ('a sharing of another's sorrow' : 'liking'), E vagary : P wagary ('caprice' : 'truancy')

(b) E pietism : P pietyzm ('deep piety' : 'veneration, piety'), E quota : P kwota ('the share of a total due' : 'sum')

The semantic fields of E and P words are distinctly different in both groups. But the most significant fact observed here is that the meanings of the P words are much narrower than those of their E partners. The meanings of the latter are mostly generalizations of the semantic element contained in the P words. Typical pairs of this type are, for instance, E concept : P koncept, E affair : P afera, E melioration : P melioracja, E reclamation : P reklamacja, as well as some others, although in a few cases this relation is vague, cf. E evidence : P ewidencja, or E vagary : P wagary, etc. There are only a few examples of the reverse semantic relation (b).

When the degree of abstraction is different in the particular elements of the pair, the P noun frequently denotes a concrete object, while the corresponding deceptive partner represents a more abstract notion:

E agenda : P agenda ('things to be done, a list of them' : 'memo book, branch'), E ambulatory : P ambulatorium ('a covered place for walking' : 'polyclinic'), E prospect : P prospekt ('expectation' : 'folder')

But the reverse **relation can** be exemplified by:

E codex : P kodeks ('a MS volume' : 'code')

Other words, less abstract, usually exhibit the same relations in their semantic content:

E collation : P kolacja ('a light meal, careful comparison' : 'supper'), E fraction : P frakcja ('a part of a whole number' : 'faction'), E sentence : P sentencja ('a group of words' : 'maxim')

A few nouns have parallel, though irreplaceable, meanings:

E novel : P nowela ('a long story' : 'a short story'), E pension :

: P pensja('a regular payment of money which is not wages': 'wages'), E stipend : P stypendium ('a fixed pay of the clergyman': 'fellowship')

Nouns denoting people may also show the contrast general (E) : particular (P), cf.:

E active : P aktyw ('a person or thing that is active' : 'active members of some organization'), E activist : P aktywista ('a person who supports activism': 'politically active party member'), E amazon : P amazonka ('a tall strong woman' : 'horse-woman'), E creature : P kreatura ('a person under the influence of another', etc. : 'contemptible person'), E literate : P literat ('an educated person': 'man of letters'), E occupant : P okupant ('a person who occupies': 'invader')

Only a few nouns have parallel meanings:

E dilettante : P dyletant ('a lover of fine arts, following some art as an amusement': 'amateur', used pejoratively), E novelist : P nowelista ('a writer of novels': 'short-story writer')

No generalization of this kind can be made when the nouns in a pair denote objects. Here, all the three types, i.e. (a) the semantic dominance of the E word, (b) of the P word, and (c) the parallel meaning can be distinguished, cf.:

(a) E baton : P baton ('a stick' : 'a stick of chocolate'), E caravan : P karawan ('a closed truck, trailer' : 'hearse'), E dress : P dres ('an outer covering': 'track suit'), E exemplar : P egzemplarz ('model' : 'a copy'), E garniture : P garnitur ('decoration' : 'suit'), E pendent : P pendent ('a hanging ornament' : 'shoulder belt'), E tobacco : P tabaka ('prepared leaves' : 'snuff'), E waggon : P wagon ('a four-wheeled vehicle' : 'railway-car')

(b) E carbine : P karabin ('a short light rifle' : 'rifle'), E conserves : P konserwy ('jam': 'canned food'), E destructor : P destruktor ('a furnace for burning the refuse': 'destroyer'), E gazette : P gazeta ('an official government journal' : 'newspaper')

(c) E adapter : P adapter ('device for fitting together parts of different size', etc. : 'pick-up, reproducer'), E binocle : P binokle ('telescope, opera-glasses', etc. : 'pince-nez'), E canister : P kanister ('a small can for tea' : 'petrol-can'), E cymbal : P cymbał ('one of the pair of concave plates' : 'dulcimer'), E parapet : P parapet ('a low wall, barrier' : 'window-sill')

In the group of adjectives it is again the E word which is usually more general, as seen in the following pairs:

E consequent : P konsekwentny ('resulting' : 'consistent'), E demonstrative : P demonstracyjny ('showing clearly' : 'ostentatious'), E fractional : P frakcyjny ('forming a fraction, very small' : 'factional'), E notorious : P notoryczny ('ill-famed' : 'repeating bad deeds'), E obscure : P obskurny ('not well known' : 'shabby'), E ordinary : P ordynarny ('usual' : 'vulgar'), E sympathetic : P sympatyczny ('showing kind feelings' : 'attractive', but cf. the correlative pair E sympathetic ink : P atrament sympatyczny)

The units in the pair E communicative : P komunikatywny ('talkative' : 'clear') have parallel meanings.

In the pairs of verbs the meaning of the E word is more general, cf.:

E colligate : P koligować ('connect' : 'connect by marriage'), E concur : P konkurować ('come together' : 'rival, compete'), E control : P kontrolować ('have power or authority' : 'check up'), E defraud : P defraudować ('cheat' : 'embezzle'), E meliorate : P meliorować ('improve' : 'drain land'), E refer : P referować ('direct attention' : 'report')

3.7 Summing up, when contrast is involved, deceptive words used by a learner of English to translate a P word almost always disturb the communication, though the degree of interference is not the same in various groups. Occasionally in the translation

from E to P a deceptive word employed by a student may convey the meaning not very distant from that he wants to arrive at, cf., for instance, the activists' meeting, the amazon was riding a horse, or to meliorate land, etc. On the other hand some such phrases or sentences are semantically unacceptable or improbable at least, cf. *the compositor himself directed the orchestra, or *this prospect has been printed here, etc.

The conclusion is that the use of deceptive words need not lead to a complete misunderstanding even in the two-directional translation. However, some amount of semantic affinity in the pair is always necessary for the correctness of such a translation.

4. Overlapping

4.1 The deceptive pairs in which the meanings overlap can also cause serious confusion in the translation. From the fact that such pairs have one meaning in common the learner of E may conclude that total overlapping exists.

It appears that the degree of the overlapping is not indifferent for the possibility of making a faulty translation. If an ambiguous word shares two or three of its meanings with its partner it may really begin to be interpreted as a perfect semantic replica of the latter in the remaining spheres of the semantic content. Contrariwise, the danger of such a false identification is less probable when the identity is obvious in one of the meanings only, while the remaining areas do not overlap.

Typical examples are the following:

E anonym : P anonim which overlap in 'a person whose name is unknown', but do not share the meanings 'a fictitious name'(E) and 'anonymous letter'(P)

E aura : P aura, both 'something supposed to come from a person and surrounding him' but, in addition, 'emanation'(E), 'weather'(P)

E operator : P operator, both 'a man who operates', but other meanings do not correlate in the pair, e.g. 'a man operating a telephone'(E), 'camera-man'(P).

E positive : P pozytywny (both 'definite'), but also 'sure'(E), 'favourable'(P).

E rent : P renta, both 'what is paid for the use of natural resources', but 'a regular payment for the use of property'(E), 'pension'(P).

E revision : P rewizja, both 'revising', but also 'a review of work'(E), 'search'(P).

E séance : P seans, both 'a meeting to communicate with spirits', but also 'the session of a learned society'(E), 'performance, show'(P).

More meanings overlap in the pairs below:

E cadence : P kadencja, both 'falling of the voice, final part in music', but 'rhythm'(E), 'term of office; cadenza or solo performance'(P).

E mandate : P mandat, both 'the will of voters; a commission to administer the territory', but also 'command'(E), 'a fine'(P), etc.

5. Inclusion

5.1 Of the two types of inclusion (cf. 1.1) more important for the translator from P to E is that in which the semantic range is wider in the P word than in its E counterpart. The reason for that will be obvious when we take into account the semantic relation which, for instance, is found in the pair E fiction : P fikcja. Although the E noun has an extra meaning 'novels and short-stories', this is quite irrelevant for the translator who practically always employs the E formal replica to render the common part of the meaning. Such pairs are deceptive only for the speaker of E who will have to look for another P word (here P beletrystyka) to make a correct translation. This type has a very rich representation in the lexicons

of both languages and it can be exemplified by the pairs E address : P adresować, where P does not mean 'to deliver a speech' or 'to speak directly to', or E record : P rekord where the meanings of the E word 'anything written' and 'disc' are not shared by the P partner.

5.2 Those words in which the semantic field of the P unit is wider than that of its E counterpart are the source of faulty translations from P to E. This takes place when the P extra-sememe is thought to be a property of the E word. Typical examples illustrating this type of correlation are as follows:

E academy : P akademia 'a place for instruction', etc., but also 'celebration'(P) which is not part of the E meaning complex, AE central : P centrala 'telephone exchange', but E is not 'head office', E dolphin : P delfin 'sea mammal', but also 'dauphin'(P), E gastronomy : P gastronomia 'the art of good cooking', but in P also 'the catering business', E parasol : P parasol, both 'sunshade', but P has the semantic range of 'umbrella', E ramp : P rampa 'a stepping way connecting two different levels', but E does not include 'footlights', E urn : P urna 'hollow vessel to hold ashes', but P also denotes 'ballot box'.

6. The table

6. The table shows the possibility of semantic interference in the deceptive words, i.e. grapho-phonemically related pairs with different degrees of semantic similarity. Pluses denote the presence, minuses denote the absence of the interference:

The Table

Type	Examples	Direction	Interference
Contrast	E lecture P lektura	E → P P → E	+ +
Overlapping	E platform P platforma	E → P P → E	+ +
Inclusion	(a) E fiction P fikcja	E → P P → E	+ −
	(b) E protocol P protokół	E → P P → E	− +

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